

GAZETTE  
AND  
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FRIDAY, JULY 14 1820.

At a meeting of the Alexandria Light Infantry Company, held at the Town Hall on the 7th inst. the following resolution was unanimously adopted; resolved that the thanks of this company be presented to Samuel P. Adams, for his elegant and appropriate address delivered to this company, on the 4th inst. and that a copy of the same be requested for publication.

Extract from the minutes.

SAML. B. HARPER, Sec'y.

ADDRESS.

Americans and Fellow Soldiers.

With no ordinary sensations I hail this day as the ever memorable and glorious epoch of our national existence. When we revert to our disheartening situation at that eventful period, we behold our nearest and dearest rights in jeopardy—our political hemisphere darkened with the lowering clouds of faction—and the mercenary legions of a foreign despot desolating our country—conflagrating our towns and cities—and subsidizing the aid of the savage tomahawk and scalping-knife, in order to bend the necks of a free born people, to the galling yoke of a humiliating vassalage. At that perilous and gloomy era—"in those times which tried mens souls"—we beheld our immortal Washington, and an illustrious band of patriots, heroes, and sages, his coadjutors in the glorious work of achieving our independence, rallying around the standard of liberty—we beheld them proudly and fearlessly asserting their rights, and setting the overwhelming force of a mighty and powerful empire at defiance—and through a long and protracted series of variable fortune, gradually gaining ground, and finally triumphing over the most determined efforts of the enemy. We beheld the godlike Washington, eminent alike for his consummate wisdom in the cabinet, and his progress in the field, after dissipating the ominous clouds that impended over our horizon—after establishing our liberties on a firm and stable foundation—voluntarily yielding the reins of power into the hands of his fellow countrymen, and, like the Roman Cincinnatus, forsaking the attractions of authority for the unassuming tranquility of domestic life. Unlike a Julius Caesar, or a Napoleon Bonaparte, he did not raise the altar of ambition, or erect a military despotism on the ruins of his country's liberties. No! he nobly returned the insignia of power into the hands of that country from whom he received them, and became the loyal subject of that government which almost owed its very existence to his arduous, and unwearied labours.

When every patriotic bosom desponded of gaining the cause of freedom and liberty—when almost every heart throbbled with despair—when dejection sat on every countenance—and hopelessness beclouded every eye—then did Washington with a steady and unshaken perseverance—with a single eye to the welfare of his country—and an unabated confidence in the great and good cause in which he was engaged—press forward to the attainment of that prize which has enrolled his name on the annals of history as the most disinterested benefactor of mankind.

"The whole Columbian thunder born to wield,  
Great in the senate, splendid in the field;  
In wisdom's ken, or battle's keenest flame,  
Unrivaled in the brightest page of fame;  
Nor hath the poet's muse e'er wove a crown,  
Equal to our loved Washington's renown;  
Approving angels in the realms of light,  
Who dip your pens in sunbeams when you write,  
Assist our lab'ring minds, our efforts join,  
To paint the man who did all hearts combine;  
"Could human powers effect what love inclines,  
We'd write his name on every star that shines;  
"Engrave his counsels on the living sky.  
"To be forever read by every eye."

Americans! an eloquent eulogist of our lamented hero, has thus addressed you,—  
"Let the first word you teach your children to lip, be Washington."

Yonder brilliant luminary of the Heavens, in his annual revolutions, hath beheld for the forty-fourth time, republican Columbia united, free, and independent; and "an admiring world hath witnessed the novel and interesting spectacle" of a people governed by representatives, and protected by laws emanating immediately from themselves.

Americans! support your constitution! it was purchased with the best blood of your country—watch over its provisions with the same ceaseless and unremitting vigilance

that you would guard your dwellings and families from the midnight robber and assassin, protect its barriers from violation with the same watchful assiduity that you would seek to preserve your populous cities from the fearful ingress of a destroying pestilence, or the desolating brand of an unprincipled and murderous incendiary—remember it is the only security we possess for the stability of our republican government and institutions—it is the depository of our rights—the palladium of our liberties—and when its barriers are once broken down, and its principles cease to be revered—then will the Goddess of liberty desert your banner, and leaving the stately domes of your magnificent Republican Capitol afar behind her, wing her way to some more favored land, or, in utter despondence of finding a resting place in the civilized world, seek the uncultivated wilds of Nature, and there with the untutored savage, take up her abode forever.

Fellow soldiers! this day should be ever celebrated by every American to the remotest period of time—grateful hosannas should ascend from every temple of worship dedicated to the deity—for on this day we threw off our shackles, and assumed an honorable station among the nations of the earth. The events associated with this day should be indelibly engraved on the heart of every American. The present is an auspicious era of our existence—after a second, and an arduous struggle for our rights, we are again reposing in the calm of peace, and floating o'er the rich tide of prosperity—our canvass whittens every sea—and the American flag, the stars and stripes of Columbia, waves proudly over the billows of the ocean: the deeds of Hull and of Bainbridge—of Lawrence and Decatur—of Porter and of Perry—of Blakely and of McDonough have wreathed around our little navy the imperishable trophies of glorious victory: and on land, long shall the Briton remember the plains of Bridgewater and of Chippewa—the ramparts of Baltimore and New-Orleans. Would to God we could dwell on the scene of battle in a more contiguous section of our country with equal satisfaction and delight: but the heart sickens—the bosom swells with indignation at the recollection—the patriotism and bravery of America should never have permitted the Vandalism of the Briton to have despoiled and laid waste the fairest ornaments of its metropolis: and the black ruins of the once splendid capitol, if they could not have borne honorable testimony to the annihilation of the invader, should have, at least, incurred, in a glorious mausoleum, the ashes of its defenders: like the Phoenix, another magnificent capitol has arisen from the ashes: may its annuals be more glorious, and its defenders, should it need any, more brave than were those of its predecessor.

Fellow soldiers! not a speck is visible on our political firmament—all is calm and serene: the sound of the war-trump is no longer heard in our land: but should war, with its attendant horrors again visit us, should the hostile foot of an enemy again pollute our peaceful shores; should the foreign marauder again invade the sanctuary of your homes and firesides; may you be found in the foremost ranks of your country's defenders: may you emulate the example of Washington—of Warren, who fell bravely fighting in his country's cause on Bunker's Hill: of Montgomery, whose life-blood dyed the heights of Abraham—and of Pike, who fell in the arms of victory, and "covered with glory;" while one breast of your little phalanx remains unpierced—while life continues to animate one bosom, or thrill through one heart of your youthful band, defend the banner that waves over you, and that ought to conduct you to victory, or immortality; and never compromise honor while life remains to defend it.

Fellow soldiers! may the date of our erection into an independent corps be as memorable in the annals of your country, as is that of our republican confederation on the historic page of nations—may the escutcheon of your fame be pure and unsullied, and the stain of infamy never tarnish its brilliance.

Fellow soldiers! accept individually, my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity: it now remains for me to solicit all your indulgence for the very imperfect manner in which I have addressed you: the emancipation of our country is a subject to which the mind which is possessed of the most intimate acquaintance with history and literature, ancient and modern—which is endued with the most brilliant illumination of genius—and can employ the most splendid and imposing array of eloquence, can alone do justice—with a desultory of all these qualifications, I have ventured to address you—to give vent to the warm feelings—the proud recollections which naturally arise in the bosom of an American, on the recurrence of the jubilee of his country in language which, though not eloquent, claims this recommendation—it is the language of the heart.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

For the purpose of forming a state constitution, assembled at St. Louis, on the 12th ult. all the members present, with the exception of 3. David Barton was elected president. The house, being organized, proceeded

ed to the 1st question; whether it was expedient at this time for the convention to form a constitution: which was unanimously carried in the affirmative. Four select committees were then appointed, to draft a constitution, viz. Legislative, Executive, Judicial, and one on general provisions.

A gentleman who arrived at Charleston from St. Augustine, informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing, a Patriot privateer touched at St. Augustine, having on board Mr. Coppinger, son of the Governor at the latter place, who was forcibly taken out of the schr. Mary, a short time since, on her passage from this port for Matanzas.—The commander of the privateer made the fact of his son being on board, known to the Governor, and required a supply of provisions and water, as a condition of his release. Governor Coppinger refused complying with the request, calling the commander and his crew, at the same time, a band of Buccaneers, who were unworthy of any assistance. It was finally, through the humane exertions of the above gentleman, who furnished us with these particulars, that young Mr. Coppinger obtained his freedom.

[Southern Patriot.

Boston, July 8.

On Thursday last the brig Rebecca, capt. Snow, arrived from the Cape de Verd Islands, and brought as passengers Midshipman James K. Vaillette, and in his charge eighteen persons as prisoners who were taken by the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, from the schooners Plattsburgh, Science and Endymion.

Yesterday the prisoners were brought before the hon. Judge Davis, to be examined on the charge of being concerned in the slave trade. Among them were Joseph L. Smith, reputed master of the Plattsburgh, and Adolphus Lacoste, a Frenchman, but some time resident in the United States, reputed master of the Science. There were other persons, said to be Spaniards, who were nominally masters of these vessels. The prisoners appeared to be principally foreigners, of almost all nations and shades of complexion. Two of them were negroes, one of whom said he was born at sea; one called himself a Dane, one a Prussian; several appeared to be natives of the East and West Indies.

The vessels to which these men belonged were seized by the commander of the Cyane, under instructions of the government, in pursuance of the act of 1819, by which the president is authorised to employ the armed ships of the United States, to take and bring in vessels of the United States, that shall have taken any slaves, or that shall be intended to take any, and to bring in all persons on board such vessels, that they may be proceeded against according to law. By the law of April 20, 1818, the fitting out and being concerned in vessels for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade is prohibited, under penalty of from 1000 to 5000 dollars and imprisonment; and all persons concerned in transporting persons intended to be sold as slaves, are liable to the penalty of from 1000 to 5000 dollars, and imprisonment.

The master of the Endymion was Andrews, a midshipman in the United States Navy, on furlough, belonging to Baltimore. Andrews has been sent into New-York. Southcomb, one of the prisoners, stated on his examination, that he was born in Virginia, that he shipped on board the Endymion at Matanzas, at 40 dollars per month. The mate, named Anderson, and five of the crew, were Americans. Among them were James Turner of R. Island, McKoy of Philadelphia, and Butler of New-York.

It was suggested that the boarding officer of all these vessels, and the principal testimony against them were now in New-York. The Hon. Judge, however, seemed to be of opinion, that the evidence against the prisoners was such as to require of him to hold them to bail. But at the request of the counsel for two of them, J. T. Austin, Esq. who had had no opportunity to consult with them on the grounds of their defence, he deferred a definite order respecting them, and adjourned the further examination to this day at 11 o'clock, to which time the marshal was ordered to keep the prisoners in custody.

We do not deem it proper to publish the details of the examination. But we beg leave to make one remark. The seamen as far as they were examined, professed ignorance of the objects of the voyages for which they shipped, and seemed to consider that it was no part of their business to know whether they were engaged in a lawful or an unlawful trade. John Thomas, a black, said that he did not know or inquire any thing about the object of the voyage, he shipped only as a seaman before the mast, and "studied only what wages he was to have." It is extremely important that seamen should be better instructed. They ought to know that they are all individually responsible for the enterprises they engage in—and that if these enterprises are unlawful, they are not only liable to suffer the penalties of a violation of the law, but that they are much less likely to escape detection and punishment than their employers,

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening we received a file of St. John. N. B. papers to the 27th of June.—The papers of the 27th contain intelligence from England five days later than have been received in this city. A few items follow:

The grand jury of London have found a bill of indictment for high treason against Edwards, the spy, & instigator of the Cato-st. conspiracy. Mrs. Thistlewood, Mrs. Brunt Julian Thistlewood, the son, and other witnesses were examined in support of the charge. Edwards had absconded; it was said Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, was authorised by some individual to offer 100l reward for his apprehension. Evidence was produced that all the pikes which were found in the premises of the conspirators, were manufactured by Edwards' order, and that for every one of them the manufacturer was paid by Edwards the manufacturer himself came forward to prove this fact.

Some changes in the British ministry are talked of. The earl of Liverpool, it was said, was about to resign, and to be succeeded by lord Grenville it was also reported that Mr. Vansittart was to give place to Mr. Huskisson.

The report of the Queen's arrival at Paris was incorrect. It was the Marchioness of Bute who arrived there; she found it difficult to assure the populace that waited on her with complimentary garlands, that she was not the Queen of England. There were no accounts of the queen having left Geneva.

The Nautilus and Chapman, the two first vessels dispatched by the British government with emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, have safely arrived there.

Messrs. Rundell and Brigades have contracted to make the alterations in the British crown for 60,000l. The coronation robe will cost 36,000l.

FROM EAST INDIA PAPERS RECEIVED AT PROVIDENCE.

The Kea-Teen, or Jubilee in China, on the 60th anniversary of the Emperor's birth day, being the completion of a Chinese cycle of years, and a national rejoicing, occurs on the 6th day of the 10th moon, the 24th year of his Majesty's reign (A. D.) The year preceding this event was marked by an opportunity afforded the literati throughout the empire to distinguish themselves, and to receive imperial bounty in the attainment of degrees; and by a visit paid by the Emperor to the tombs of his fathers, in Manchow Tartary. The present year is to be distinguished by a remission of all arrears of land tax; and by a general pardon, either entire or consisting in mitigated punishment; such as banishment for strangling, and so of other crimes.

The latest Peking Gazettes contain very little of general interest. The Emperor's visit to his father's tomb was attended with delay and disappointment, from the heavy rains which fell in Tartary during his absence from the capital.

The imperial kindred are distinguished by sashes worn by them: the more nearly related wear yellow; the more distant, red sashes. These persons are all by law confined to the capital, or are sent into Manchow Tartary.—One wearing a red sash, in January last found his way to Canton, where he had a relation by marriage, officiating as provincial Judge. His reason for quitting the capital was extreme poverty, as he deemed his circumstances; the Judge did not dare to receive him, but gave him instantly in custody to the local magistrate, and soon as possible packed him off again under military escort to Peking. It is said his punishment will be perpetual confinement.

The Peking Gazette, dated at Court in the end of December, 1818, has been received. The late premier Sung Taji, who was degraded some time since has been promoted to the rank of a Captain General in Tartary, and again subjected to imperial censure, for the fault which has been attributed to him through life, viz: clemency beyond the laws. He is at present censured for trying to obtain promotion for some officers who have been dismissed the service. His known benevolence was so great, that beggars have with impunity clung to his chair in the streets to supplicate alms. The Tartar tribes are said to worship him.

Peking Gazette, March 29, 1819.

It has been stated to his Majesty, that a foreign tribe of shepherds, in the north-west corner of China, in the province of Kan-suh, have suffered severely from a fall of snow; eight families have perished by it, and the whole of their cattle. Ninety-two families yet remain, and these the emperor has exempted from all duties for three years to come. On the 30th, the Emperor attended an exhibition of Archery, and awarded to the successful marksman, the usual honor, a cap decorated with a peacock's feather.

An imperial mandate to the following effect has been received. The manners of the Mungkoo Tartars were heretofore

fore plain and correct; hence the laws in existence among them were lenient. But of late years, many native Chinese, having passed into Mungkoo Tartary, crimes have become more frequent. It is therefore ordered, that any Chinese in Mungkoo Tartary, convicted of crimes, shall be punished according to the Chinese laws.

LITERARY EXHIBITION.

The Emperor has himself examined the higher departments of the literature this year, and heard them read in the various classes. As might have been anticipated, some have been promoted, and others degraded.

His Majesty has also examined the progress made by his fourth son, a lad of 14 years of age, and expresses himself much disappointed at finding him unable to write verses. The emperor remembers well, that his august father, the late emperor, examined him at the age of thirteen, on which occasion the verses which might have been expected from such an age, were duly composed. The present failure of his majesty attributes to his son's tutors, who have been dismissed, and new masters retained.

It appears, that fifty persons of some note in the late rebellion yet remain undiscovered. A censor has recommended amongst various other modes of discovering them that the seaports should be narrowly watched. On this occasion, his Majesty remarks, that as all emigration has long been prohibited, a new law is unnecessary; as whatever has been long established, however, is liable to degenerate into mere form, the officers whom it may concern are required to see the existing laws against emigration rigidly enforced.

Chang, the Judge of Shan-sung, and the conductor of the late English embassy, when in the province of Chih-le, has been degraded to a very low rank, and severely censured by the Emperor for his incapacity and bad government. Chang formerly remarked to the English, that the Emperor had "long ears," meaning that he heard what was done at a distance. This appears true in Chang's case, for in his charge, the Emperor mentions his being addicted to opium.

Three hundred of those united religionists, whom the Chinese call Hway-se, were a few years ago banished to Esle, when S— was there as captain general; and were on their arrival under his government, all beheaded in one night. He has himself been much in disgrace; his eldest son lately died, and his only surviving son has no issue, so that his family is likely to become extinct. This is by some in China regarded as a judgment from Heaven, for the needless slaughter of so many persons. He they add, has tried to appease the wrath of heaven by an unbounded liberality,—but what say they is a little money dispensed in alms, compared with depriving men of that life which none can restore: Heaven will not be thus appeased.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas to a merchant in the city of New York, dated, June 19, 1820.

"Four Commissioners from the Spanish Cortes have arrived at Martinique on their way to the Spanish Maine, to treat with the Independents. We may therefore, shortly expect to hear very interesting news from that quarter."

A letter from Havana, dated June 21st says—"This place is very sickly many of our friends die daily. The Havana may be considered as the grave of Europeans and Americans: especially at this season of the year.

"The elections under the new constitution, are conducted with great animosity."

The Madrid journals of the 29th April announce that in consequence of the inquiry instituted into the unfortunate events at Cadiz, generals Campana and Valdez, who were then in command of the place, have been arrested, as also the colonels of the regiment of Guides and Loyalty, who had shown themselves instruments in the massacre committed on the inhabitants.

[Nat. Intelligencer.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A DANDY,

BY A LADY.

A Dandy's a thing without meaning or worth,  
Unlike any creature that crawls upon earth  
A Fungus, unknown to Philosophy's eye:  
It seems to exist, but we cannot tell why:  
Of no species a part—neither fish, flesh, nor fowl,  
And shunn'd by mankind, as birds shun the owl;  
A thing, which of value no mortal can render,  
Made up by a tailor, without any gender,  
Of belts and of bandages, buckram & tape,  
And in all points but sense, like an monkey or ape;  
And yet such poor nothings with apes to compare,  
Is an act of injustice to brutes I declare.